BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1863. NO. 260.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Heavy firing was kept up during the greater part of last night. But little firing to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate rather a design of permanent occupation than that of immediate operations. Two Monitors are kept below in doing picket duty. Scarcely any firing to-day.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—Flag of truce steamer *New York* arrived at City Point this forenoon with official dispatches for Commissioner Ould, four Confederate officers, long since declared exchanged, several privates, three citizens and Mrs. Wilder, wife of Russian Consul at Savannah.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—The Baltimore *American* of the 1st has been received here.

Dispatches from Rosecrans' army says his strong position near Chattanooga is unchanged, and no attempt made to disturb it.

General Hooker arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday night.

Losses in Rosecrans' army as far as ascertained are one Brigadier General, six Colonels, two Majors, five Captains and eight Lieutenants killed; two Brigadier Generals and two hundred and sixty-eight other officers wounded.

McCook's and Crittenden's corps have been consolidated, and Granger placed in command. A court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of McCook and Crittenden in the late battle.

Francis J. Grund, a prominent Democrat of Philadelphia, and lately turned Republican, died of appoplexy, Wednesday night, excited by the hooting and groans of a Democratic procession passing his residence.

Kirby Smith is reported at Arkadelphia with 27,000 troops.

Powder mill at Arkadelphia exploded with one hundred thousand kegs of power. Baltimore *Gazette* has been suppressed by order of Schenck. Russian admiral and officers of the Russian fleet at New York were entertained by a dinner there on Monday. The visitors have been invited to Boston by council of that city. On Monday Meade and a number of other officers dined with John Minor Botts. A Washington correspondent says, there will be a new draft or 600 000 men from which the Government expects to get 200,000. British ship of the line *Nile*, Admiral Milne on board and the British steam frigate *Immortale*, have arrived at New York; also French frigate *Guerriere* arrived from San Francisco brings a report that the English fleet had been defeated by the Japanese in attempting to take one of their forts. The failure of a heavy gold speculator in New York is reported. He is said to be half a million short of his deliveries. Gold advanced on Tuesday to 143 3-4. Latest quotations 141 1 2.

Russian reply intimates that a further prolongation of diplomatic discussion will be superfluous. Russia assumes full responsibility for her acts. It was rumored that Mason had withdrawn in consequence of the systematic rudeness of Lord Russell. A decline has taken place on Paris Bourse owing to apprehension of unpleasant feelings between the United States and France in relation to the *Florida*. Eight thousand Irishmen are to be enrolled for service in the new Mexican Empire. The frigate *Constitution* was at Gibraltar on the 11th. Liverpool cotton market had been excited. Long staples advanced a half to one penny—advance partially lost by decline of one half. Breadstuffs dull.

EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

The contest between the Republicans and the Copperheads, in Illinois, is beginning to assume a physical as well as a moral aspect. We make the following extracts from the Springfield correspondence of the Democrat:

Accounts from all parts of the State continue to represent its condition as alarming. The Union men in many places are at the mercy of armed and drilled Copperheads, who, as in the case of Vandalia, Fayette county, often triumph over the authorities. In that case the force of the rebels consisted of the three arms of the service—foot, horse and artillery. They were provided with two pieces of cannon, which were planted in the Fair Ground so as to rake any force attempting to take possession of it. It was evident from the manner in which the affair was managed, that the insurgents or rebels, were under the command of skillful officers. They were well handled, and appeared to have arrived at a fair perfection in drill.—The Union men, finding they were powerless against the armed mob, give up the prisoners claimed by its leaders, who then ordered their legions to desperse.

This is an alarming state of affairs in the State, which is thus left at the mercy of men opposed to the existing National and State Governments. There is not a musket at this moment in the possession of the Government of this State; while on the other hand, I hear of its enemies arming and preparing for a "eventuality" which their speakers assert is sure to come. When members of Congress, recently elected, encourage this arming and drilling, and tell the people that they will yet be compelled to do as their fathers did in the Revolution, the public may be sure there is something dangerous in the wind.

The following letter from a Government official will give a good idea of the condition of that part of the State from which he writes:

WINCHESTER, Sept. 2d, 1863.

Sir: I have just returned from a tour (official) through this (10th) Congressional District. I find the public mind in an alarming condition. Nothing that I have seen in the newspapers comes any where near portraying the true state of the country. I had no idea of the progress of the insurrectionists, until I saw for myself. Shelby, Montgomery, Christian and Bond, they are not only organized into regiments, but are armed and equipped, and ready at a minute's warning, (as they showed in their expedition to Mendota,) to take the field. They no longer skulk in out of the way places, and in the night time, to drill, but do so openly at mid day, and in public squares of county seats. I encountered several companies of cavalry myself in the public road, and saw them march through towns. They were armed with sabre, shot guns and revolvers. I therefore speak advisedly and reliably. They have only begun drilling publicly within ten days. When I went down they told me in one county that there was nothing of it there. On my return, ten days after, I saw them drilling within a few yards of the public road, this side of Kane. They were drilling in several other places in that county the same day. From the best information I could obtain I estimate the numbers of this armed mob, in this district, to be not less than eight thousand.."

Judge Duff, in Franklin county, is organizing the militia and proposes to arm them at the expense of the State, and doubtless command them himself. This is decidedly encouraging considering the Judge's course in the war. He is opposed to the administration, to the war, to coercion, in favor of the 23d resolution, and is one of the leaders in the Democratic secret organization, which threatens this State with revolution. Not only has it been decided in secret council to arm these men, but it has also been decided to order them to keep themselves in readiness to act about the middle of next month, when the word is to be given from Chicago.

Judge Duff may organize his militia, but he will most probably have to arm them himself; and this is the course I understand he proposes to pursue, knowing, as he does, that he is a traitor to the cause of the country.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALEIGH, on Monday the 5th Oct. at 12 o'clock, a likely negro man, a blacksmith, aged 26 years.

Sept 30-td* W. H. HIGH.

CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Tuesday has the following concerning operations in the harbor:

The enemy has at last broken his long silence. On Monday, at half past 3 p. m., he opened heavily with his Parrott guns from Gadberry Hill on Sumter. Those who watched the bombardment throughout the afternoon say that the Yankees threw their shot with considerable general accuracy; but in the course of a half hour, during which we, from a good stand point, observed the fire, we saw but two shots out of six strike the fort. One exploded on the north-western parapet, and the other fell within. The bombardment ceased about nightfall.

Our batteries were, as usual, not idle. Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins kept up all day a vigorous fire upon Gregg and Wagner. While watching the enemy's fire, we saw several shells from Simkins burst just below the parapet of Wagner.

There has been no change in the position of the fleet.

From a letter in a late Yankee paper we get the following speculations as to the present condition of Fort Sumter, etc.:

It is doubted whether the demolition of Fort Sumter is so complete as has been stated. The north, or sea wall, is reported in good condition, and still commands the channel. From his new position on Cumming's Point, however, General Gillmore will be enabled to destroy this wall, and thus render the destruction of the fort complete. The batteries on James Island, which command Cumming's Point, must also be reduced. The prisoners who were taken in the assault on Sumter are confined in that fort. By the usages and customs of civilized nations, the rebels should remove the prisoners to a place of safety.—If they fail to do so, would not Admiral Dahlgren be fully justified in covering the decks of his monitors with rebel prisoners, and sail past all the forts to Charleston.

The same paper of Wednesday adds:

The Yankees reopened, on Tuesday, upon Sumter, with what effect we are not informed. On the day before there was but one casualty at that fort—a negro man was killed by a fragment of shell.

Our batteries on Sulivan's and James' Islands kept up a steady fire upon the working parties of the enemy, who, despite the accurate practice of our gunners, has nearly completed his formidable earthworks upon Morris Island. A large force of negroes is engaged upon these works under the supervision of white officers, who can be plainly seen by means of a good glass directing them in their labors. Several new embrasures have been opened at Gregg, and have assumed a definite development towards the city. We await the advent of the enemy's iron messengers of death and destruction, confident that, although he may lay in ashes our beautiful City by the Sea, he shall never pollute its site by his tread.

There was a report current upon the streets in the course of the afternoon that the Yankees had landed in force upon John's Island, but up to 6 p. m. no information to that effect had been received at Headquarters.

"Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude
And with forced fingers rude,
Scatter your leaves before the mellowing year."

WESLEY LEWIS BATTLE, youngest child of Hon. Wm. H. Battle, 2d Lieut. in the 37th Reg't N. C. Troops, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, and died in the hospital there Aug. 22d, aged 19 years and 10 months. His brother Junius fell at the battle of South Mountain in Maryland.

Judge Battle's two youngest sons, neither as yet old enough to enter upon manhood's public duties, have both been called to the highest and noblest work that man can do for his country, and have paid the last, most costly debt man can owe her—they have laid down their young lives at her bidding and in her defence. They could not have done more, nor have done it more nobly, had they lived many years in active public service. They both were taken prisoners mortally wounded, both lingered in hospitals and were kindly cared for by strangers, both died in peace and are laid in what is now to us foreign land. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their death they were not divided."

Two better or more promising boys never graced a family circle than Junius and Lewis Battle. They had been inseparable from childhood, and went hand in hand in all things that were just, pure, lovely, and of good report.—Lewis especially, as the darling of the family, was remarkable for his sweet and affectionate temper. And boy though he was, his conduct in the army was the subject of repeated commendation. Our lamented friend Captain Graham Morrow referred to him frequently in his letters home, as "the very best boy I ever knew." He had not completed his College course, but like thousands of our Southern boys, had hurried from his books, and from the mother who still thought of him as "her baby,"—had hurried to the battle-field and to his death.

God help the mothers of this Southern land! With ashen cheeks and tear dimmed eyes they rise from the grave where the maimed form of one beloved boy has been laid, to prepare another's outfit for the same service, and soon the same fiery trial awaits them, the news of the great battle—the agonizing suspense of days and weeks, closed again by letters from stranger hands, telling of strangers' offices round their dying boy, and a soldier's burial among strangers.

Yet it is not all darkness. There are rays of light which stream down from the opened portals which have received our boys—light from the abundant entrance, and the exceeding weight of glory. In the letter received by Mrs. Battle from the Rev'd W. Burton Owen, Chaplain of the 17th Miss. Reg't, prisoner at Gettysburg, he writes.—"I conversed frequently and freely with your son in regard to the future. He delighted in religious services.—He received the Communion Aug. 19th at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Willing of the Episcopal Church. Just before he died he said, "Jesus has taken all the fear of death away." Precious words to the faithful mother who had trained his early feet in the way they should go! Precious words to all who mourn for the dark-eyed boy they shall see no more in this life! Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift, for them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

* * *

Chapel Hill, Sept. 14, 1863.

NOTICE TO STAGE PROPRIETORS.

PIEDMONT R. R. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Danville, Sept. 28, 1863.

THE PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE PIEDMONT Railroad will commence running to Riedsville in a few weeks, and the Company desire to have a line of Stages established between the terminus of the Road and Greensboro.

A through ticket will be made on favorable terms with any line of Stages that will insure the necessary facilities for travel.

Propositions are invited at once.

Oct 2-6t CHAS. G. TALCOTT, Sup't Piedmont R. R.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

July 8-tf. C. OVERMAN, P. M., Charlotte, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

CAMP 28TH N. C. REGIMENT.
September 4th, 1863.

DESERTED FROM COMPANY D, 28TH N. C. REGiment, three privates, viz: Wilson M. Furr, Josiah Smith, and L. L. Hunnicutt. Wilson M. Furr deserted on or about the 13th of June, 1863, from Lynchburg Hospital, Va. He is five feet ten inches high, dark hair, complexion dark and rather slim.

Josiah Smith and L. L. Hunicutt deserted about the 1st of July, 1863, on their way to their regiment while traveling on the cars between Charlottsville and Staunton, Va.

The above reward will be given upon their apprehension and delivery to any Provost Marshall of the Confederate States, or their delivery to their respective command in Virginia, near Orange Court house, or thirty dollars for either. They are supposed to be at their homes in Stanly county, N. C., or thereabout.

M. J. EUDY, 2d Lieut.
Oct 2-3t Com'dg Co. D, 28th N. C. Reg.

The Observer, Western Democrat, and Raleigh papers will please copy.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE.

Sept. 14-1m R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10:

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

Sept. 14-1m R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Sept 26-t26o

NOTICE

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-1m Administrator, Graham, N. C.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

MRS. S. A. REID'S OINTMENT FOR THE CURE of this terrible disease has relieved hundreds since its virtues have been made known to the public. Orders may be sent to Raleigh or to Kittrell's Post Office, N. C. Price per box, $5. Address

Sept 30-tf Mrs. S. A. REID, Raleigh, or Kittrell's, N. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.

Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to

L. W. PECK,
Oct 1-20t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE!

WE WILL SELL ON MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 5th, in front of our Sales Room, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Household and Kitchen furniture, comprising almost every article required in housekeeping, consisting of Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, one sett Stone China, 90 or 100 pieces Glass Ware, a Cooking Stove, one splendid Mahogony Bedstead, with Teasters, Bed and Curled Hair Mattrass, made to order, two large and very superior Brussel's Carpets, two Ingrain all Wool Carpets.

450 pairs Wood Shoes topped with leather, the very thing for servants; 2,500 lbs Iron Wire ¼ inch; a large lot Wood Screws; Spoke Shaves; and a variety of other Hardware.

A lot of Horses and Mules, together with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept 30-td CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

LAND FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A HOME IN MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO SELL HIS FARM. The place is located 3½ miles from the city of Charlotte, and contains 415 acres, about one-half cleared, well improved with good Orchards, and good water. For further information address the subscriber at Charlotte, or come and see for yourself.

Sept 30-1w W. M. MATTHEWS.

Raleigh Progress copy one week, and Fayetteville Observer semi-weekly, and Wilmington Journal weekly two weeks each, and send bill to W. M. Matthews, Charlotte, N. C.

NEW STAGE COACH AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on the 15th October, at twelve o'clock, 1 FOUR HORSE STAGE COACH, as good as new, having run only three months.

Sept 29-1w* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3D, WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in Lexington, Davidson county, very handsome Parlor and Chamber Furniture, consisting in part of 1 large Walnut Bedstead, Bed, Hair Mattrass, Blankets, Quilts, etc.; 1 large Extension Dining Table and Table Cloths, Arm and Reception Chairs, Curtains, Tables, Glasses, etc., etc.

Terms cash. Sept 28-td*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE 13TH DAY of October, in Graham, Alamance county, the personal estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, consisting of

11 Barrels Holt's Whisky and Brandy
30 Bags of Salt
1 Two-Horse Wagon
1 One-Horse Wagon
1 Leather Covered Top Buggy
1 Open Barouche
1 Horse
1 Milk Cow
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-td Administrator.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to

Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-t6o DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Sept 23-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO REFUGEES.

BEING UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY who are applying, we propose renting out ten or fifteen rooms, with fireplaces, for the benefit of persons who have been driven from their homes.

BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 24-10t* Kittrell's Springs

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged pro rata.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM CAMP OF 7TH U. S. CAVALRY, near Kinston, N. C., on the night of the 19th September, a deep Bay Horse, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with full mane and tail. The only marks recollected are a few white hairs on the breast and fore shoulder, made by the breast strap; also that his tongue had been very badly cut and the old scar still remains. I will pay one hundred dollars for the return of said horse to me at Kinston or for such information as to the apprehension of the thief.

Sept 28-10t* T. S. OSBORNE, Maj. 7th U. S. Cavalry.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

NORTH CAROLINA,

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

MRS. A. M. STEVENSON,

DYING ESTABLISHMENT,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL DO ANY KIND OF WORK IN HER LINE of business with neatness and dispatch, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Hats, and Bonnetts.

Mrs. S. is stopping at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, for a few days where she will take pleasure in exhibiting samples of her work to those who may desire anything done in that line. Sept 25-3t*

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED,

10,000 POUNDS BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted. Highest market price paid. Wax and Tallow Candles always on hand.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept. 23-12t*. Hillsboro' Street, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stoneway" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-tf WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1863.

CASH ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily by mail	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
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" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the PROGRESS office.

More about High Prices.

We cheerfully publish the letter of our friend in Lenoir, in defence of the farmers. All farmers are not alike, we know, and there are some who have resisted the high prices and sold their surplus to the needy at much less than the ruling rates; but we have said, and repeat, that the great majority of farmers, like everybody else, are holding what they have to sell for the highest possible prices. Our friend speaks of the price of spun cotton. Why is spun cotton high? What is the raw material worth?—Let the producer, the man who grows the cotton, put the raw material down to 10 cents, and spun cotton and cotton cloths of every description will at once go down. And so of everything else. If the farmers will sell their cattle and hides at reasonable prices we shall have beef at lower rates and shoes at prices that will place them within the reach of poor folks. Our Lenoir friend says he has sold his corn at $1 and $2 a bushel. We honor him for it, and tell him we had rather have his conscience than the large profits which other planters have extorted from the families of soldiers to whom they have sold meat and bread.

The products of the farmers constitute the real wealth of the country, and if the planters would fix a schedule of prices by which provisions could be had at reasonable rates, then everything else, including spun cotton and cotton cloths, would necessarily fall. Let every farmer in the land follow the example of our friend in Lenoir; let them all determine to sell no corn higher than $2 a bushel, and bacon at 25 or 30 cents a pound, and cotton at 15 or 20 cents, and we should at once have a tumble in prices. Even the dishonest speculators, who hold a large portion of the cotton and produce at present, could not keep prices up. Everything would at once come down if farmers would only make known their determination to sell their present and all succeeding crops while the war lasts, at the figures we have named.

A gentleman in this city, who owns a mill in the county, never has sold meal to the families of soldiers for more than $2,50 a bushel, and he authorises us to say that he will enter into an agreement with the other millers of the county, if they will consent to do so, to furnish them meal at $2, or even $1 a bushel. True this gentleman is looked on with suspicion and has even been called an abolitionist by a few "last man and last dollar" war men here, who sell meal at from $8 to $10, but his devotion to the cause and his friendship for the soldier is shown by his works. He sells them meal at $2,50 a bushel while the market price is eight or nine dollars.

As to the cotton factories there is no excuse. We suppose there is not an establishment in the State or Confederacy but has made millionaires of its owners. Their profits reach several hundred per cent. Some of them are selling cotton yarn and cloths at the present unheard of prices, that have been made from cotton that cost them from 6 to 12 cents per lb. We know these things to be so. They try to ease the conscience by a little kindness in the way of low prices to the families of soldiers, but their whole course has been in antagonism to the cause and oppressive to the people. They may not think so but we tell them the people do.

All classes have their speculators and extortioners and where we find one instance like the gentleman in Lenoir who sells corn at $2, or the miller here who furnishes the families of soldiers with meal at $2,50, we find hundreds and thousands who are hoarding up for the last dollar and the last cent. Planters, merchants, shopkeepers, capitalists and all have been swept away by the demoralization of the times, and the passion for gain has swallowed up all the better feelings of our race until we stand upon the brink of a precipice from which it seems we cannot recede if we would. The universal cry is *money*, and so men can possess themselves of it they seem to care for nothing else. The cries of widows and orphans, made so by their natural defenders having fallen in our defence, have no meaning with them; the hungry mass may surge to and fro, and the cry for bread may rise high above the howling winds of winter, but the man who demands ten dollars for a bushel of corn and $2 for one pound of meat, heeds it not. They clutch their ill gotten gains and pass on, not heeding the sufferings of the thousands who are enduring the agonies of a lingering death by the slow tortures of hunger. Think of an immortal soul being hurried to the presence of its God by starvation—and that (oh horrible thought) it starves in a land of plenty! Talk of patriotism! Why the man who extorts such prices from the poor as are now being paid for provisions is not only an enemy to the cause of the South, but he is an enemy to the human race.

There is no use in denying the fact that we have more to fear from the Shylocks at home than we have from the legions of the enemy. Our brave men in the field are doing their duty nobly, but unless there is a great and speedy change at home, especially in the prices of provisions, our cause is lost. We do not believe, unless the government can do something to arrest speculation, extortion and villianny, that we can keep our armies in the field. We hope something will be done to give relief and that soon, for unless there is we shall all be engulphed in a common ruin.

Newbern and Washington.

We have seen gentlemen just from our picket lines at Swift Creek and they report all as being very quiet in that section, and the best informed think the enemy's force at Newbern and Washington very small, and that no offensive demonstrations need be expected for the present. They have as much as they can attend to at Charleston and Chattanooga, for the present, and they will no doubt be content if they can be let alone along our coast. We rather incline to the belief that a successful dash might be made on Newbern and Washington if we had some one to lead it.

CHARLESTON.—The enemy have opened on our batteries from their new works on Morris Island and we may now look for exciting news from Charleston. We expect constantly to hear that they have opened on the city. Our batteries are replying slowly and deliberately to their fire, and our troops are confident and in fine spirits.

We invite attention to our correspondence from Gen. Lee's army. The letter is from an intelligent gentleman, an excellent writer, and a perfectly reliable man. We have the promise of two or three letters a week hereafter.

The Farmers and High Prices.

KINSTON, N. C., Sept. 30, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—In your remarks on the extravagant prices of produce in your paper of the 24th instant, you say that every man that makes a bushel of corn or raises a pound of meat will extort the last cent for it he can get. You do some injustice in making so broad a sweep as to say all; but I have to acknowledge the exceptions are few, and them few feel that they are injured when they are classed with extortioners of the present day. As you justly say, the producer is not entirely to blame for the extravagant prices that now exist, for speculators are the ones that the government had to first contend with in high prices, and in doing so it (the government) went into extremes to keep up with them. Now, sir, so far as my acquaintance extends, the producer has been gradually drawn into these high prices, and the speculator and government are willing to pay them, for the reason that both have plenty of money. In all cases, and they are many, where I have sold to the government, they have set the price. And as to individuals, I have furnished at least twenty-five families of soldiers and those entirely dependent, with more or less corn, since January last, and in no case have I charged more than two dollars a bushel, and have not charged that for more than fifty bushels. I have furnished at least one thousand bushels at from one to one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

I sold corn on Saturday, the 26th instant, at one dollar per bushel, and I would be pleased to sell for less, but when I have to pay four dollars per pound for spun cotton, forty cents per pound for salt, and other things still higher, it can't be afforded.

Mr. Editor, it is very plain to the candid observer to see where we are drifting, unless a speedy reformation take place. For God has passed his sentence on the oppressor, and His word is truth. Oh, that the people would stop in their mad career for money, and think before it be too late. J. J.

Our Army Correspondence.

ON THE RAPIDAN, SEPT. 28, 1663.

On the formation of our new line of defence, just after the advance of Meade's forces, some two weeks ago, everybody was of the opinion that a general engagement would shortly come off; but after two weeks time, there is no more indications of a battle than at first. Occasionally a few reports of cannon can be heard at some point on our long line of defence, and cavalry skirmishes on our flanks are of daily occurrence, but of little or no importance.

Our line of defence extends from some distance above Orange Court House to the junction of the Rapidan with the Rappahannock. Had Meade on his first advance, proceeded to cross the Rapidan immediately, his chances of success would have been greatly enhanced, as our position, though strong by nature, was not fortified, but to-day, let him cross where he may he will find men and obstacles in his way, which, in the confident opinion of all, will be able to drive him defeated back again.

The indications all along have been favorable to an engagement. The opposing forces are scarcely a mile a part, and very often are in sight of each other.

The drums, and even the tunes the bands and fifes blow, can be distinctly heard at the respective camps, and a shallow and fordable river only divides us. It was confidently predicted that as soon as the swollen stream, rendered so, by the Equinoxtical rains, had relapsed into its accustomed channel a battle would be sure to ensue, but these predictions have not been verified. Our pickets, in strong force, occupy the river banks, and keep vigilant watch on all of the enemy's movements. The enemy's pickets occupy the first line of hills on the opposite side, but in rifle range. The practice of picket firing is not carried on between us, and both parties can be seen lazily walking their respective posts in moody silence. Our pickets are not allowed to have any intercourse with the enemy, but notwithstanding this stringent order, occasional copies of the Northern papers can be seen in camp.

The spirits and health of our army was never better. Their is little or no sickness in the whole army, and the entire command presents a type of health and tawny hardiness that is refreshing to behold. They are confident, too, and should the enemy attack there need be no apprehensions of this army's defeat.

Like Bragg's army of the West, where late successes have elated us no little, for some time past, we have made several retrograde movements, which has caused growling and muttering in the ranks; but, there is hardly a probability that any further movement of the kind will take place again soon. Here we await and offer the foe battle, whenever he desires it. Our defensive position is naturally strong, on high hills, or rather a ridge that in some places rises almost to the magnitude of mountains, a short distance from the south bank of, and running parallel with the river. In this position we also have the advantage of the enemy on account of the rapidity with which we can change position, should the enemy attempt a flank movement. The Blue Ridge mountains, presents the successful accomplishment of any such movement on our left, while the Rappahannock runs perpendicular to our right flank. Chancellorsville, and the fords that Hooker crossed at in May last is hardly ten miles distant from the centre of our present line, and Fredericksburg is distant no more than one day's forced march. We have thus the "inside track" on the enemy, should he attempt to change our front.

It is distressing to witness the destruction by the enemy, of the property of those who live on the opposite bank of the river. The valley of the Rapidan is a perfect garden. Well tilled farms gladden its whole surface, and cozy cottages peep out of little groves for almost every hundred acres. These growing fields of corn are now devoted to destruction.—The enemy's horses run at large everywhere, while the fences that enclosed them disappear daily. The enemy's cavalry can be even seen chasing the farmers cattle and sheep, and making themselves perfect in the use of the sabre by cruelly hewing and hacking these poor brutes. A few nights ago one old farmer, who lives between our lines, came across the river where the pickets of the 3rd N. C. Regiment were posted, and begged them to go over and drive his herds on this side. The pickets obtained the consent of the commanding officer, went over, and drove over a large number of sheep and cattle.

The desertions from the army have entirely ceased, especially among North Carolina Regiments. The only two desertions that have occurred, to my knowledge, for the past month, were from an Alabama and a Louisiana regiment. They were both foreigners, and they deserted to the enemy.

Our military authorities have at last begun to punish deserters with the utmost rigor, and I have no doubt, it has tended more than a little to stop the disgrace. There has been several executions for this crime lately.

Should any military movements occur that will be interesting to your readers, I shall be sure to let you hear from me at the earliest possible moment.

P. S.—Indications point to-day toward a movement on the heart of the enemy in the direction of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. It would not surprise me if the "Wilderness" should again become the scene of another sanguinary struggle.

CAMP 41ST N. C. TROOPS,
Near Ivor Station, Va., Sept. 30th, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Yet a paralitic quietness pervades our lines. From the James River to the south-extension of this department, not a breath of excitement—not even a sensation rumor—stirs up the dreadful monotony of camp life. Were it not for an occasional artillery practice by Sergt. Grist's howitzer attached to the Regiment, we should forget, exactly, what noise a cannon makes—whether "boom" or "bang" would become a query for argument. We are inclined to the opinion that our old enemies, Spears and Outerdonk, have forgotten us, at least in the way of retaliation we shall soon forget them, and our scouts and pickets will be put on the *qui vive* for, if not a more spirited, at least a more honorable enemy.

The *Miasma* which stalked forth, during the sickly season from the neighboring swamps and marshes, to make so many of our boys quell and shiver before his ghastly visage, has been driven back to his misky hermitage by those frost-threatening mornings, and the Regiment is resuming its accustomed good health.

Since my last writing the field organization of this Regiment has been completed by the appointments of Lieut. A. M. Waddell, formerly Adjutant, Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Roger Moore, formerly Commissary, Major. Lieut. Col. Waddell is a good soldier and a gentleman, and will no doubt do honor to the position which has been bestowed upon him. Of Major Moore I know very little, farther than as commissary he performed the functions of his office with honor to himself, and with satisfaction to all concerned. But I would ask why the *line* officers of this Regiment have time and again been treated with such disrespect and contempt by the authorities that rule? Why should such spirits as the gallant Rheinhart be pent up in such narrow confines, and made to feel that they are unworthy to fill higher spheres, by having their inferiors in rank, and others not in the line of promotion, appointed over them? For this and other offences did Capt. R. S. Tucker—a more gallant and worthy soldier than whom never carried sword in the field—tore himself away from the service of a country that he loved, and from a company that he had promised to protect; with their sympathy and respect. Since the organization of the Regiment it has had nothing to inspire it with a feeling of pride, and to diffuse a spirit of harmony in its midst. Only patriotism and the love of order and discipline has held the organization together, while we have *dragged* through the routine of military duty, performing it because it was *military duty*, and show to the country that we love, and to whose service we have dedicated ourselves a living sacrifice. What great latent sin has the 41st committed to merit such retribution? Have we sinned against the—Holy Ghost? If not "what shall we do to be saved?" Tell the atonement and let us be "born again."

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY!

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT!!

BOTH SIDES DITCHING!!

Affairs in East Tennessee, &c.

From the latest Georgia papers we compile the following summary of news from Chattanooga and vicinity:

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

BIVOUAC BATES' BRIGADE,
In front of Chattanooga, Sept. 26, 1863.

Since my letter of yesterday nothing has occurred indicative of what the *finale* may be.

Saturday night our skirmishers advanced upon the enemy's, and after a severe fight of half an hour drove them inside their works.

Capt. Roddie, who was engaged in the fight, informs us that they fled in great disorder, leaving guns, knapsacks, blankets, &c., upon the ground. It is very evident since the severe drubbing they received on Saturday and Sunday, they will not stand rebel fire. Rosecrans, fully alive to this fact, has gone busily to ditching, building forts, stockades and earthworks of tremendous strength.

Our army is in fine condition—flushed with victory and eager for another fray. Tennesseeans are much elated at the prospect of recovering the homes now occupied by the vandals. They are not willing to stop here. That they will be gratified in this desire probably a week more will tell.

That Rosecrans' army is demoralized we have many evidences. The retreat from the battle-ground to Chattanooga was one grand rout. Persons who were at Chattanooga at the time informs us that hundreds continued their flight beyond the river, refusing to be rallied.

From a letter, written by a Yankee soldier, on the 24th, to his father, and captured in the skirmish yesterday, I learn that old Rosy had made a speech that day to his minions. He told them that it was not his design to fall back further, but to give the rebels fight here. He assured them that nothing was surer than victory. The writer very much disapproves of the policy of fighting any more at all, and expressed a wish to play quits. He says they are living on "pickled bread and pickled bull, and drinking river water."

Our Generals are at work. I know but little of their plans or designs. It would be improper if I did to speak of them here.

I am unable to give you anything like an accurate estimate of the loss in killed and wounded on either side. In Brig. General Bates' brigades there were 650 killed, wounded and missing. But this far exceeds an average, as this brigade bore the brunt of the battle, no other brigade having suffered near so severely. It was engaged uninterruptedly almost from Saturday morning till Sunday night. From this you will see that Tennesseeans have given another lasting proof that they are worthy of the name.—The conduct of this brigade and its chivalrous leader has called forth praise from every step. Long may the gallant Bates live to lead his noble patriots, and may he see long see the land of his birth disenthralled and delivered.

DALTON, Sept. 26, 1863.

Affairs in the front are still encouraging to men of sober, practical views, though the over sanguine multitude will be somewhat disappointed to know that the chance of Gen. Bragg's taking Rosecrans and his army prisoners at Chattanooga, and sending a corporal's guard after Burnside to "gobble him up" in the mountains of East Tennessee, continue his march uninterruptedly to the Ohio, is not considered as easy a job in the front, as it is here and below, where the people's desires for Rosecrans' destruction, make them overlook the obstacle to its accomplishment. Although the losses in the late battle were very heavy in killed, wounded and prisoners, Rosecrans has still a powerful army in Chattanooga, which, with as sagacious a commander as Rosecrans, will be sufficient to its preservation, provided he can keep up his supplies, unless we had troops sufficient to command both sides of the river, thus rendering the investiture of the place perfect.

Up to last night none of our infantry or artillery had crossed the river, but our line on this side was complete, reaching from the base of Lookout mountain, across to Missionary Ridge and the river, giving Rosecrans but a very few square miles on which to forage and depredate, and the supplies in these long since exhausted.

With an army in his front in advantageous position, which has driven him from the strongest positions he could select in the country between West Chickamauga and Chattanooga, which is now in uninterrupted communication with the base of its supplies, with his own communication broken by a strong cavalry force in his rear, and certainly with a very limited commissary supply, it is apparent that Rosecrans has nothing left him but retreat—a retreat too, almost as hazardous as that of Napoleon from Moscow, since in his advance he destroyed nearly everything that could now have been useful to him to subsist his army. With our cavalry on his front and flank to check his progress, and our infantry columns in his rear to accelerate his speed, would certainly be a most hazardous retreat for Rosecrans, but less hazardous than to await reinforcements and supplies at Chattanooga, since, I am informed that a bearer of dispatches has been intercepted with information that there was but six day's rations in Chattanooga for the Yankee army, on Thursday.

I met Col. Hill here to-day, who left the army last night, and he informs me that it was the general impression when he left, that the majority of Rosecrans' army had already crossed the river. Heavy cannonading heard in the front this morning from half-past five to seven o'clock, he thinks it much more than likely our forces was attacking and shelling Rosecrans' retreating rear.

There has been no fighting since last Monday, other than light skirmishing, in which we have lost one man, and with what loss to the enemy is not known, beyond three paisoners who were snatched from the very breastworks of the enemy during a night reconnoissance of their works. It was in this expedition that we lost one man.

I visited the battle-field and field hospitals yesterday, and found that our wounded in hospital were not provided with common army rations, and there is nothing in that country for them to buy, the two armies having swept it of everything. Men who had undergone severe fatigue for two days previous to the battle, marching and countermarching to obtain position and under circumstances in which it was impossible for them to be provided with more than scant rations at the end of the conflict find themselves stricken down by the enemy, and suffering both from their wounds and hunger. The Atlanta Relief Committee had arrived with a stock of refreshments, but their attentions were confined, as far as my observations went, to Hood's division hospital, while there are over three thousand other sufferers that need attention.—Before this time, no doubt, their necessities have been supplied, but it is shameful that they were so long neglected.

Of the wounded up to Friday, about 150 had died in hospital, which is a very small mortality when the number and length of time since the battle is considered.

Gen. Hood is at the residence of a farmer some 12 miles from Dalton, and is doing well. Gen. Dan Adams, commanding the Louisiana brigade of Breckinridge's division, is wounded in the shoulder, and as I learn from his brigade surgeon, is undoubtedly in the hands of the enemy.

The dead upon some portions of the field are still unburied, though a considerable detail were mechanically at work placing them under ground yesterday morning. Twenty-one thousand stand of arms had been gathered from the field when I left there on Friday evening, and it was thought that at least 3,000 more would be found.

The bridges between Ringgold and Dalton, which were destroyed by the Yankees, have been repaired, and the up train last night doubtless passed up to within four miles of Chattanooga.

FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

We have no particular change in the situation at Chattanooga to note to-day. It is fully established that Rosecrans is confined to his works around Chattanooga, our lines extending to the river above and below him, and his only communication with Nashville or elsewhere is by crossing the river. His defenses are reported strong, and are by some thought to be so superior that an assault will not be made. Great activity prevails in some of the departments of our army, which indicate early movements, and if an assault is not determined upon we may expect them to be made shortly. A protracted siege will accomplish nothing, only to give time for reinforcements to reach the enemy, and we have no idea he can be starved out for some time, unless his rear is reached at once.

We have conversed with gentlemen who passed the battle field as late as Friday. Hundreds of dead Federals yet lay unburied. Our own dead and wounded had all been cared for.

The Chickamauga bridges were all finished up to our army lines Saturday night, which would greatly facilitate the transportation of necessary supplies.

We can learn nothing of the operations of Burnside, and if he is coming to the aid of Rosecrans the fact has not transpired in army circles. Neither is it known that any additional strength has reached him, although, from the Yankee dispatches we publish to-day, it may be expected they are on the way.

MARIETTA, Monday, 2 P. M.

At this writing every thing seems quiet at Chattanooga. At intervals a few shells are fired and a little skirmishing is indulged in, but there is no evidence of an immediate general engagement. Our lines still confront those of the enemy in the plain before Chattanooga. Persons from Lookout point as late as Saturday describe the scene in the valley below as picturesque in the extreme. The two lines and the works of the enemy can be distinctly seen. The plains beyond the river, and between it and Walden's Ridge, are densely crowded with wagons. We hold Lookout Mountain with a sufficient force to maintain the position.

We hear nothing to-day of Forrest or Wheeler.

LATEST FROM KNOXVILLE.

Lieut. Toland, of Brig. Gen. Vaughn's staff has reached this city from Knoxville. He has the following Federal passport, of which we give a literal copy:

"PROVOST MARSHALL'S OFFICE,
Knocksville, Tenn. Sept. 8, '63.

Guards will pass John Toland through our lines on St. Plains Road.

A. J. BAHNEY, Captain
and Provost Marshall."

Lieut. Toland brings us the latest and most interesting news we have had from Knoxville since the Federal occupation. He left the city on the 11th of September. Up to that time but few arrests had been made, and the Rev. Messrs Harrison and Martin had not been incarcerated, but he thinks they may have been since, as there was a very strong feeling against them. Private property had mostly been unmolested, but the soldiery, in many instances, had behaved with the greastest rudeness, going into the houses of the most respectable secessionists, demanding to have meals prepared at unusual hours, and cursing and swearing at table. They had taken their filthy clothing to private houses, and sworn that the secessionists should wash them. Shortly after the entrance of the Yankees, the Union women from the South side of the river came over in large procession, and marched through the streets, cheering for the Union, and denouncing Jeff Davis. An old woman accosted a Yankee and expressed her joy at the advent of the Federal soldiers. "You have been long coming," said she, "but we are very glad to see you at last." "Yes," was the reply, "but before a month is over, you will be d—d glad to see us go away again." Large numbers of tories from the surrounding country, who had been hiding out to escape conscription, were flocking into Knoxville, reportiong prominent secessionists of their respective neighborhoods to the Provost Marshall, and making the complaints.

Kinsloe, in commencing the publication of his Bulletin, announced in his editorial that he merely had came like John the Baptist to prepare the way for one whose shoelatchet he was unworthy to loose. This of course referred to Brownlow. If Kinsloe meant by this scriptural comparison to intimate that Brownlow, as much exceeds him in impiety and wickedness as Christ exceeds John the Baptist in holiness, he is evidently capable of some satire.

Greenbacks were plenty on the streets, and but few persons were taxidg Confederate money. Lieutenant T. took dinner at the Lamar House, where the charge for meals was fifty cents; but having only Confederate money, was forced to pay five dollars.

Union flags were stretched at many places, across the principal streets. The Provost Marshal's office was in the East Bank of Tennessee building.

THE SITUATION.

Rosecrans has surrounded himself in Chattanooga with three lines of entrenchments, the exterior six hundred yards from the two exterior lines of circumvallation.—Longstreet holds Lookout Mountain, Hill the centre, and Polk's right wing rests on the Tennesse. Rosecranz has a part of his army on the North side of the Tennesse, with which he communicates by means of two or three pontoon bridges. Forrest and Wheeler have crossed the Tennessee at Harrison's Ferry, ten miles below Chattanooga, and are operating on Rosecrans' line of communication, through the Sequatchie Valley, with Bridgeport, whence he draws his supplies. Sequatchie Valley was once rich and productive, but it has been exhausted, and Rosecrans must fight, surrender or starve whenever his supply trains can no longer reach Bridgeport, fifty miles distant by this route, though only twenty-eight miles by railroad, from Chattanooga.

We have no authority for stating that Rosecranz has been reinforced beyond Northern dispatches. We have been advised through prisoners that for two weeks the Federal army has been on half rations. Our soldiers would storm Chattanooga, but this would cost too much, even if we could capture or destroy Rosecrans' whole army. Everything that should be done will be accomplished.

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District.—Fellow Citizens: I have received solicitations from every portion of the District to become a candidate for Congress, and to address the people.

Although this is not the sphere of service I would select yet I am not disposed to shrink from any duty when it is supposed I may be useful.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of our war of defence until peace shall come by the recognition of our National Independence.

When our enemies cease to tread our soil and "let us alone," all honorable men will rejoice in *peace*. Until then interest and duty alike demand that we should support both the Confederate and State authorities in all measures for the achievement of this end.

I purpose to address the people of the District at as many points as I can reach before the election, when my views will be fully given.

In the army they are well known and I flatter myself that I need only to commend my course to my brethren in the field to insure from them a cordial support.

I am, very respectfully,
D. K. McRAE.

P. S.—I will address the people of Duplin, on Thursday, of Superior Court; of Wayne, on Tuesday, of their Superior Court; of Johnston, on Saturday, 10th of October.
Sept 29-td D. K. McRAE.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, has consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir.
Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.
Sept 29-td

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. S. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.
Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate, to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 6-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIN PLATE FOR SALE.

30 BOXES TIN PLATE IX, BEST QUALITY, FOR sale. Apply to CREECH & LITCHFORD, Raleigh, N. C., or JNO. D. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C.
Oct 3-2w*

ATTENTION "E" COMPANY.

YOU WILL ASSEMBLE FOR DRILL ON NASH Square this afternoon at 4 o'clock.
By order of
Oct 3 1t CAPT. W. R. RICHARDSON.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL PERONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT TO sell liquor to any servant living at the Yarborough House without an order from S. W. Scott or C. L. McNider. The law will be enforced against all who violate this notice. Certain parties had better beware how they sell liquor to negroes. They are known and will be exposed. W. R. POOLE, Adm'r
Oct 2-3t Yarborough House Estate.

WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE WITH FROM THREE TO FOUR rooms, anywhere within 15 minutes walk of the capitol. Good reference. Apply to
Oct 2-3t* W. METCALF, Raleigh, N. C.

GAS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Raleigh Gas Light Company will be held in the Court House on Thursday 15th instant at 4½ o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every stockholder should be present, as a failure to get a quorum, as has been the case on previous occasions, will subject the citizens of Raleigh to a stoppage of gas—the lease of the works being about to expire.

By order of the President:
W. E. ANDERSON,
Oct 2-td Sec'y and Treasurer.

WANTED.—FLAXSEED! FLAXSEED! FLAXSEED!

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR flaxseed. Address DR. W. R. MILLER.
Sept 28-1w Raleigh, N. C.